FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,546.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 56.]

The Ideal.

("The There is never here," of Schiller.)

O dream of Beauty ever hovering round me—
Now almost mine, now far and far away;
My longing when the slumber-chain has bound me,
My day's intenser day!

So near—so far! now close beside me glistens
The white robe, and the breath has warmed my brow;
And now—it sweeps the immeasurable distance,
The deserts part us now.

The organ song, that through the aisle rejoices,
The star-isled midnight, shoreless sea serene,
Are forms that clothe the Formless—are the voices,
The whispers of the Unseen.

The mid-noon sunbeam, flooding earth with splendor,
Is but a veil that shrouds light more intense;
And worldless feeling, thrills of rapture tender,
They spring to being—whence?

O beauty infinite! the sparks are shaken
From off thy vesture of celestial fire.
They fall, they kindle in the soul, they waken
The unquenchable desire—

The yearning, and the restlessness that lonely
Seeks through Creation for thy face alone,
And in material loveliness sees only
Thy shadow downward thrown.

The finite to the infinite aspireth,
The unbounded ever stretcheth on before;
The spirit's white wing panseth not nor tireth,
Nor draweth near the shore.

—*C. E. Brooks in the Century.*

Modern Society at the Federal Capital.

Having described the outward appearance of "the new Washington," the writer of the leading article in the March *Century* asks "what sort of people live in it?" and proceeds thus to answer:

It has no commerce, no great merchants, no powerful corporations, none of the classes which form the controlling elements in other cities. Its one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants are, roughly speaking, the families of office-holders, or of persons who supply office-holders with food, clothing, shelter, and the other necessaries of life. It is hard to realize to what extent the Federal business has grown. The official register contains the names of nearly fifteen thousand persons, beginning with President and ending with "cuspadorians," who serve the United States in the city of Washington. Perhaps one-half of these are clerks and writers, busy in settling accounts and claims; nearly one-fourth are employed in mammoth establishments like the Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Others are engaged in the various scientific departments under Government control. Finally, a number, small in amount but large in importance, comprise the prominent men in public life—the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the great lawyers on the Supreme Bench, the members of the Cabinet and chief bureau officers, the most prominent officers of the army and navy, the representatives of foreign governments. These form the ruling element in what is called "society" in its restricted sense. But they do not form the whole of it. Every year Washington becomes more and more a winter residence for persons of leisure and moderate means. Its mild climate, its quiet streets, free from the hurried bustle and noise of a commercial center, and the character of its society, prove more and more attractive to certain classes. The merchant who has acquired a fortune in the fierce struggles of trade goes there to build himself a house and quietly enjoy with his family the results of his labors in a place where there is no business talk. The retired army or navy officer finds nowhere else so many friends or so much consideration,—in fact nowhere else can he live on his pay with any comfort. The man of science goes there because he can find nowhere else so many men engaged in his own specialty, no matter whether it be in the domain of physical or biological investigation, and nowhere else can he prosecute his studies to such advantage. The man of letters finds there more than one distinguished author, and a library which has no equal on this continent. Other cities have probably more scientific and literary men, but they are relatively insignificant among the vast numbers engaged in commercial pursuits. They form their little societies apart, and are almost unnoticed in the great current of affairs; but in Washington they form an important part of the whole. Finally, during the winter all the world and his wife goes there for a visit—some for sight-seeing, to see what Congress and public men are like; some because it is the fashion to go to Washington in winter as to Newport in summer; some because they have cases to argue in the Supreme Court; some because they have their little measures to look after in Congress. The society is thus ever changing and kaleidoscopic; it is perforce completely revolutionized every four years, and partly so every second year, while every winter brings its fresh supply of mere temporary residents. The "old-resident" element which, in the days of Southern supremacy before the war, ruled Washington society, is becoming every year more and more in a minority, buried out of sight in the avalanche of Northern wealth and numbers. It is this thoroughly cosmopolitan character which gives to Washington society its characteristic feature. It is the common meeting-ground of people of different tastes and different habits, representing communities and ideas as wide apart as the poles, but truly representing them, and all men of mark in their own localities, even though their importance dwindles when exposed to a national glare.

One sentence in the Chicago *Tribune's* Oglesby page is worth noting. It is the advice Abraham Lincoln gave Richard when he was young: "Dick, remember to keep close to the people; they are always right, and will never mislead any one."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, extravagantly expatiating at Harvard on the achromatic microscope, conveys the idea that its powers might be so enlarged as to enable Logan to see his chances for a nomination at Chicago.

Supreme Court—Fourth Judicial District.

The following is a complete list of appeals in the Supreme Court, from the Fourth District, so far as docketed up to the 25th inst., viz:

169. Griffin et als., vs. Griffin.
170. Griffin et als., vs. Griffin.
171. Evans, adm'r., vs. Smith, ex'r.
172. Westcott vs. Galloway, et als.
173. Leach vs. Town of Fayetteville.
174. Young vs. Barden, et als.
175. Council, et al., vs. Averett.
176. Smith, adm'r., vs. Abrams, et als.
177. MacRae, adm'r., vs. Malloy.
178. Gibson, et al., vs. McLaurin.
179. McLaurin vs. Cromley.
180. Patterson, ex'r., vs. Lilly, et als.
181. Patterson, ex'r., vs. Lilly, et als.
182. McEachern, et als., vs. Kerchner, adm'r.
183. State vs. G. H. Crumpler.
184. Pope & McLeod vs. Andrews.
185. Smith vs. Brisson, et als.
186. Bryant vs. Kinlaw, et als.
187. Atkinson vs. McIntyre, et als.
188. Burns, et al., vs. McGregor.
189. Pittman, ex'r., vs. Ashley, et als.
190. Currie vs. Clark, et als.
191. State vs. Lewis Rivers.
192. Tyson vs. Shepherd.
193. Saylor, et als., vs. Powell, et als.
194. Medley vs. Dunlap & Little.
195. Huntley vs Mathias, et als.
196. Ashe vs. Gray.
197. Buie vs. Simmons.
198. McMillan vs. Robeson County.
199. Jackson vs. McLean & Leach.
200. Kivett and wife vs. McKethan.
201. Fry vs. Currie, et als.
202. State vs. Stephen Royal.
203. McCormac, et als., vs. Robeson Co.
204. McCormac, et als., vs. Robeson Co.
205 Caldwell, et als., vs. Robeson Co.
206. State vs. Sarah M. Leak.
207. Ledbetter vs. Quick.
208. Roper, et als., vs. Town of Laurinburg.
209. Long vs. Long.
210. State vs. Alexander Edwards.

FILIBUSTERING IN CONGRESS.—The Republicans in the House of Representatives, says the New York *World*, have given the country a specimen of their policy to rule or ruin. In order to defeat the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war they resorted to filibustering, keeping the House in an all night session and resorting to personal abuse as well as to revolutionary tactics to accomplish their object.

Mr. Hiscock, of this State, was the leader of the filibustering mob. The proceedings were not less humiliating than disgraceful to the minority, for they ended in ignominious defeat. Ruffianism becomes contemptible when it is brought to its knees. After exhausting every device and making the most extravagant and ridiculous boasts, the filibusters gave way and the democrats at nearly 9 o'clock yesterday morning carried their point. The Mexican Pension bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Republicans have not learned how to give up power. They do not believe in the rule of the majority. In Congress they resort to filibustering rather than allow the Democratic majority to carry a measure to which the Republican minority is opposed. Out of Congress they steal a Presidency or purchase a Presidential election rather than yield to the will of the people who desire to change the Administion.

[The defeat of the effort of the republicans mentioned above, is thus recorded in a telegram to the editor of the OBSERVER, received after the most of last week's edition had been worked off:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1884.

After a twenty-one hours' continuous session, ending to-day, a factious filibustering opposition minority was relegated to its proper place, and the consideration of the Mexican pensions bill fixed for Thursday.

(Signed) W. J. GREEN.]

WHAT NIAGARA MAY DO THROUGH ELECTRICITY.—Prof. C. W. Siemens, of the Royal Society, London, in an address before the University of Glasgow, after having made a visit to the United States, said:

"I believe the day is not far distant when the power of Niagara will be distributed over the State of New York by electricity." Then he went on to say:

"The amount of water falling over Niagara is equal to 100,000,000 tons an hour, falling 150 feet. The amount of coal required annually to raise such a weight up to the point from which it fell, which is the measure of the amount of power yielded by that water in falling, would require the consumption of 260,000,000 tons of coal a year, which is the amount now consumed by the entire world. Now, if 50 per cent. of the power used to drive the first dynamo-electric machine may be recovered from the second; and hence, if the whole power of Niagara could be utilized, it could be distributed over the United States, so as to give from that waterfall alone a power equal to the present entire mechanical force of the world, estimating that one-half the coal used is solely for mechanical purposes."

A NEW THING IN LARCENY.—A few nights ago, a negro boy, who wanted a string for his kite got hold of the end of a ball of twine in Stainback's store. The clerk saw the ball gradually growing less but could not account for it at first. They found the boy some distance off walking along drawing the twine.—*Weldon News.*

THE EFFECT OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY ON GREENSBORO FREIGHT.—The business public is on tip-toe, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, in anticipation of cheap freight rates between this city and New York, when the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway shall have reached Greensboro. There is a marked difference between railway and water transportation.

[This difference, the merchants of Fayetteville will avail themselves of.]

Industrial North Carolina.

Mica Mining.—The Danbury *Reporter* in reply to the question if mica mining pays, says that a gentleman in Yancey county recently sold two small loads for $7,700, the mining of which did not cost more than $500.

Steam Marble Yard for Greensboro.—It is said that another marble yard is soon to be established in this city on an extensive scale, says the Greensboro *Bugle*. It is proposed to put in a $20,000 stock of marble and run the works by steam. Northern capitalits have the matter under consideration.

Flour Mills for Durham.—Arrangements are now being made, says the *Tobacco Plant*, for the erection of large flouring mills in Durham. There has long been a fine opening here for a business of this kind, and we are glad to know that some of our capitalists have seen it. Work will be commenced at an early day.

How the New World sends back Ship-Timber to the Home of its Discoverers.—Messrs. Kitchin and Thorne, of this place, says the Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*, have shipped thirty car loads (150,000 feet) of heavy oak timber to Norfolk, whence it will be carried to Spain, to be used in the construction of large vessels. The greater portion of this timber is in pieces from 16 to 18 inches square and 50 feet long.

Mines in Gaston County.—The Crowder's Mountain correspondent of the Gastonia *Gazette* writes that paper that the gold mines and ore-beds of the township are assessed at over $35,000; that a number of freeholders in that and Cherryville township have bonded their lands with a view of having them prospected for tin, brimstone and other valuable minerals; and that the vein of tin recently discovered near King's Mountain comes into Gaston county at Briggs' old stand, passing through the A. B. P. church lot, thence southward.

The Gold Mines of Nash and Halifax.—The Arrington placer gold mine, comprising twenty-one hundred acres, in Nash and Halifax counties in this State, was sold last week to a Pittsburg syndicate, by Mr. E. W. Lyon, of Thomasville, who himself retains an interest in the property. The Arrington adjoins the Thomas and celebrated Portis mine of Franklin county, and is identical with them in formation. The Lexington *Dispatch* says that the Portis has a mint record of over a million dollars gold production. The ordinary surface earth, according to the reports of two experts, has an average gold value of seventy-five cents per cubic yard, and the gravel, of which there is an abundance, is worth from four to ten dollars per ton. It is the intention of the purchasers of the Arrington to commence work on an extensive scale under the management of an efficient and experienced practical superintendent. The Portis is now being operated successfully by a company of gentlemen from Bradford, Pa. This region is by far the most prominent one of its kind in the state, richer than many paying mines in Georgia and the west.

New Durham Industries.—Messrs. W. Duke Sons & Co., says the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, have given out the contract for the building of a mammoth brick factory. Such has been the rapid increase of their trade that they were compelled to have more room. The new building will front on the railroad 184 feet running back 74 feet and four stories high. The engine room and machine shop will be immediately in rear of the factory. The office will occupy the centre of the building in front and will be 35x52 divided into convenient apartments. The office will be provided with one of Herring's vaults of the latest patent. It will take 1,200,000 brick to erect the building and active preparations are now being made for the burning of the brick.

The same paper says that a movement is on foot to establish a stocking factory in Durham. From the present outlook that town is destined in a few years to be *the* manufacturing town of the South. Hardly a day passes that capitalists are not there with a view of investing.

Indigo.—It is well known that indigo was an article of export from North Carolina in the olden times. The Kinston *Free Press* says that Dr. Hyatt of that town intends experimenting in the cultivation of indigo this year. A Massachusetts man in a letter to Dr. Hyatt says:

"You have all the advantages in your favor over India. Machinery, rapid transit to the markets of Europe, consumers at your very door and rail communication all over the country. It is only a question of time, and when it is a great source of wealth to this country, people will wonder why they did not think of it before. I am ready and willing to engage in the enterprise, provided there is a fair start made and the State government interested. I shall be most happy to give any information that may be required by parties interested."

Dr. Dabney tells the Raleigh *Chronicle* that "the average yield in India of this product is about from 80 to 100 pounds per acre, and the average price it sells for in Calcutta, wholesale, is from $2 to $2.50 per pound. Very little labor would be required, as I believe cutting and binding machinery would gather the crop. Indigo seed sells in Calcutta for 40 cents per pound."

WHAT THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY DOES FOR CHATHAM.—Mr. O. A. Hanner informs the Pittsboro *Home* that in the last twelve months lands in his section—the western part of the county—have increased in value twenty five per cent. And he says that many business men are prospecting along the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. W., with a view to various kinds of business adventures.

The Atlantic Coast Line has purchased a controlling interest in the Petersburg R. R.

Railroad Projects Affecting Fayetteville and the Piedmont Section of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

DANBURY, N. C., Feb. 17, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I have long been impressed with the importance of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad as a means of developing the resources of North Carolina, and have for nearly two years devoted all my leisure to reading and writing in reference to that road and its probable connections. I trust, therefore, that a few remarks from me on this subject will not be deemed intrusive.

The situation at this time is extremely favorable to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Company, and hence to the entire Piedmont region and to Fayetteville. My efforts in behalf of western connections for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road have resulted in the introduction of a bill in the Virginia Legislature to charter a railroad from Danbury to Parkersburg on the Baltimore and Ohio road at the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers. I send you a copy of this bill. From what I can learn there is no opposition to it, and it will certainly be passed.

The Virginia Legislature has also chartered a railroad to be built from Lexington, Va., the present terminus of the Valley Railroad, which is a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, through Liberty to a point on the North Carolina line. It is the object of the incorporators to induce the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Company to take hold of this line and build it through to Atlanta, Ga. It is intended to pass through Bedford, Franklin and Patrick counties in Virginia, and would naturally connect with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road at Danbury. The latter road will certainly be built from Danbury by way of Walnut Cove to Patterson, southwest of here about ninety miles; and, in case the James River and North Carolina road should be built from Lexington according to the intention expressed by the incorporators, then the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Company would be enabled to throw the Danbury and Patterson branches into a great through line, simply by extending the Patterson branch to Red Marble Gap in this State, when it would meet the North Georgia and East Tennessee road, already about completed from Atlanta.

But while the construction of the projected line from Baltimore to Atlanta would be a most fortunate thing for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Company, the building of the Danbury and Parkersburg road would be still more so, as it would place that company's road, from Danbury to Florence, S. C., in a through line of far greater importance, which is destined at a very early day to connect the ports of the Carolinas with that wonderful country northwest of the Ohio, and with Pittsburgh and the Kanawha and Ganley coal fields, as well as with the great iron deposits of this State and the two Virginias. I have not time to descant upon the merits of the country between here and Parkersburg; but I will say this, that England itself is poor in mineral resources when compared with it, and I believe that the time for its development is now at hand. J. BRADFIELD.

CHICKENS.—The *North Carolinian* had a communication from Nixonton, last week, about the "Profits in Poultry," based upon the practical profits of the business in the writer's experience, which goes to show that our opinion about stock raising, in farming, is sustained by actual reality. This Nixonton chicken culturist invested in 1883 $8.10 in chickens, from which he realized a net profit during the year of $43.07, over five hundred per cent. This beats tobacco. The name of the writer is not given, but it should be, in order to verify his statement with his character. It is a wonderful profit and almost exceeds belief. Perhaps he sold game chicken eggs at fancy prices. Any how we would like to know more about it.

Horace Greely was said not to be a practical man, especially in what he knew about farming, but he often, in his farm notes, spoke of the profits of chicken raising and repeated that the demand for spring chickens was not supplied and would not be. There is no greater table delicacy than a spring chicken. Its succulent juiciness is the delight of the old and the young, the rich and the poor. When one gets able to eat a game-spring chicken he has reached the summit of gastronomic bliss.—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

STUDY THE TOBACCO QUESTION.—Unless we are mightily fooled, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*, our farmers ought to study the tobacco question. Up in the mountains of Buncombe where the sun does not shine on them more than five or six hours a day, and where, according to the physical laws of electricity, they can't have as much sense as we have where the sun shines on us for ten hours, they are getting rich on tobacco.

The Carthage *Gazette* says that Mr. J. C. Gilmore, of Sanford township, has completed a tobacco barn, the first ever built in Moore county. He and several of his neighbors are going extensively into tobacco raising this year.

Reports still come in, says the Clayton *Bud*, that our farmers are going to try tobacco this year. Cotton will soon be no longer king. The crown and the sceptre will soon be handed over to tobacco, which is the monarch of the future and the salvation of the people.

ECONOMY OF FARM LABOR.—Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, who owns one of the largest farms in Pasquotank county, is arranging for more extensive operations this season than ever before. He is introducing improved farm machinery, among which is a Screw Pulverizer, by which it is claimed that one man and four mules can do the work of nine men and nine mules.—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.

Dec 24, 1883 47tc

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arriae
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00

Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail

PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL AND SEE The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882:* "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880:* "Ever since my hair began to give signs of very evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April* 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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Fine Winter Clothing AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

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HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C

Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

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Queen of England.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia Home.
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Rochester German.
Sun of England.
These are all old standard companies.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-1m

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GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

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E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 15tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

THE SICK MAN OF EAST CAROLINA.

A very sick man is the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad which feebly runs from Beaufort through New Berne to Goldsboro. It is afflicted with the malaria of State control which for many years damned the Western North Carolina and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

It has now become the experience of this State, as it was long the opinion of her most thoughtful and patriotic citizens, that railroads do not belong to that class of public institutions whose management requires intervention of the political power. They are and must be treated as, for the most part, business corporations which best serve their owners and the public, for whose profit also they were chartered, by subjection to as little complication with political affairs as possible. And it is the settled conviction, we believe, of nine tenths of the thinking people of North Carolina that even the sacrifice of the State's stock in any railway corporation in which it owns a controlling interest, serves the people, who are the State, better than its continued control by the State's political servants. Such was the policy of the present Executive in the much-opposed Best transfer of the Western North Carolina Railroad, such the policy of the legislative servants of the people as more recently expressed in their action respecting the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.

What marvels has the adoption of this policy wrought in the two instances mentioned! Look at Western North Carolina, freed from the fetters of isolation and springing forward like a young giant. Look at our own town of Fayetteville—18 months ago reduced almost to the condition of a county town—stirred now with the life of great expectation, its waste places building up, its warehouses and its homes in demand at any price, its streets trod again by traders from afar.

We have accurately described the changes produced in Western North Carolina in two years and in this town in one, as marvelous. They do not seem to be accounted for by a process of reasoning based on the ordinary course of human affairs. The key to the problem is the emancipation of the railroads. The law of supply and demand, the basis of all business, rules at last—and there is free trade in railroads.

Let this beneficent policy be applied to the sick man of the East—at least to the extent which seems now to be demanded. This does not require the loss of the State's stock, but only divestiture of its control in the management. Let the lease to what is known as the "Eastern Syndicate," which has for some months been the subject of consideration by the stockholders and directors, be at once effected—by amendment of the Syndicate's proposition if necessary, but effected in some shape without delay.

We have for some time past vaioly endeavored to get at the true inwardness of the difference among the doctors which has brought this patient to his present extremity. At last, through the efforts of that public spirited man, Major D. G. MacRae, who may be regarded as the father of practical railway movements in and for Fayetteville, and the advocate of railroads everywhither in North Carolina, we have learned some facts concerning this matter which may be epitomized as follows:

The Eastern North Carolina Railroad Company—such is this syndicate termed—propose to rebuild and extend the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, so that it may become a first-class road and a paying property to its owners. It appears that in all the meetings of the stockholders, a large majority have expressed their willingness that a lease should be made. It also appears that at the December meeting at Goldsboro, upon a vote being taken, 1470 votes (to which might be added 355 proxies, held by Mr. J. C. Wooten, but which, for some scruples, he declined to to vote) were cast for the lease, and only 147 against it. This, one would say, should be regarded by the directors as instruction—notwithstanding the fact that concurrence of a majority of the directors is required by law. For it was the expressed will not only of the individual stockholders but of the State's proxy who voted with them. Now, there are eight State directors and four directors elected by the individual stockholders, twelve in all. The four directors on the part of the individual stockholders and two on the part of the State voted for the lease, and it failed of ratification because six of the directors appointed by the State voted against the proposition which the proxy appointed by the same power voted in favor of.

A resolution passed by the legislature, just before the lease to Best, that it was the "sense" of that body that the road should not be leased except with concurrence of the directors, is the legal difficulty which produces this curious anomaly. By this the directors are held to have the veto power which they have thus exercised; but it seems to us to have been used in this instance as much in the face of equity and the general sentiment of the people of North Carolina, as it certainly is damaging to their interests.

A BREEZE FROM GERMANY.—The House of Representatives having passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Herr Lasker, the late distinguished liberal member of the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck returned the resolutions upon a trifling pretext. Bismarck, who frets under the annual loss of 50,000 to 100,000 able-bodied German subjects, who would make good soldiers in his next war with France, was glad of an opportunity to break with America. It will be interesting to observe how the American Congress will deal with the insult.

THE WARIN EGYPT.—El Mahdi continues victorious. The expedition under General Graham, reported on the 4th page as starting for the relief of Tokar, was too late, Tokar having surrendered on Friday, the 22d, the day before the relief expedition started. The lives of the garrison were spared.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO.

The Democratic National Committee met at Washington on Friday to choose the place of meeting of the Democratic National Convention. Chicago, St. Louis, Saratoga, Cincinnati and Louisville, having been put in nomination—the contest being between Chicago and St. Louis—Chicago was chosen on the third ballot, and the 8th of July selected as the day.

Following is the call of the Committee:

The National Democratic Committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the Convention as to their admission. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the Convention.

It has not heretofore been the custom to admit delegates from the Territories and the District of Columbia, so these are invited to send two delegates each and take the chance of admission.

The Republican Convention will be held also in Chicago—June 3d—which will probably become the Convention city, as Baltimore used to be.

DANBURY AND PARKERSBURG RAILROAD.—Elsewhere we refer to the hoped-for Eastern connection of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. On the 1st page of this issue the reader will find an interesting letter from Mr. Bradfield, of Danbury, which concerns a probable North-Western connection of our road of the highest importance, to which we called attention some months ago. We are not so sure, however, of the advantage to us to be derived from the Baltimore and Atlanta scheme alluded to—rather the reverse appearing probable. But the Parkersburg project promises incomputable benefits, about which we shall hereafter have much to say.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.—The attention of our readers is directed to the OBSERVER'S special Washington correspondence which will appear each week during the session of this very important Congress. Two letters are printed in this issue—the one intended for last week having failed of insertion through mischance.

Apart from our clever correspondent's own capacity as a writer, he enjoys unusual facilities for ascertaining the truth of what transpires "behind the scenes" among those who control federal legislation.

NEWS, INDEED.—Says the New York *World:*

Miss Elizabeth McLeod, a native of the Hebrides, whose hobby is the most excellent one of bettering the condition of the poor crofters of Skye, has succeeded in organizing a colony to be placed in North Carolina. The colonists numbering 300, sailed on the 20th ult. for Norfolk. It may be news to some that whole communities in Richmond county, N. C., speak only in Gaelic.

We published a statement two weeks ago, copied from the Richmond *Rocket*, on this subject. Gaelic is *not* now spoken in every day life in Richmond county, or elsewhere in the Scotch section of North Carolina.

APPEALS FROM THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—To the list of appeals to the Supreme Court from the fourth district, given on the first page as docketed up to the 25th inst., the following should be added:

211. Campbell et al. vs. McCormac.
212. McLean, Admr., vs. McLean, Admr.
213. Alford vs. McCormac.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Several valuable communications received too late for to-day's paper will appear next week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Somebody said that the Forty seventh Congress came in like a lion and went out like a drove of mules. If better progress is not made in public business than has been made thus far, the same may be said of the Forty-eighth Congress. Absolutely next to nothing has thus far been done. Almost all reports of what has been done before Congress are merely reports of what is progressing in committees and as the great fights will this year be in Congress, the exploits of the Forty-eighth are yet *in fieri*.

Mr. Randall has been severely blamed because his committee—Appropriations—has not been more expeditious in reporting so as to clear the deck for the economic questions which must be considered and settled in some way by this Congress. There seems, too, to be an air of doubt and general indecision about this Congress that does not bode good. There is reluctance to grapple with the Tariff and Internal Revenue, from fear of party dissension—a tendency to pander to the interests or knuckle to the threats of the minority of Democrats, Protectionists, which is by no means calculated to help the party in the ranks of those who have come to us because of our avowed reduction intentions. The question may as well be settled now as in the future. If the great majority of Democrats in the South and West are to be dominated by the petty minority under Mr. Randall, it is about time to let the fact be known so the revenue-tariff flag can be hauled down and different colors run up.

The all-night session of Congress Monday night is an evidence of the want of system and energy displayed so far by the Democrats in Congress. The whole night was spent in absolute and utter idleness and the next day was lost in consequence. The Mexican Pension bill—cause of all the trouble—was set to be considered as soon as a quorum was obtained.

Among the various propositions before Committees is one by Senator Plumb. It is that a Department of Agriculture be added to the number of Bureaus, with a Secretary of Agriculture as a Cabinet officer. This is a move in the right direction and should command the co-operation of Democrats in both houses. Whether or not it will do this is, however, a matter of considerable doubt, as it does not seem to meet with great favor generally.

The Senate is still occupied with McPherson's Finance Bill. Numberless amendments have been proposed and all voted down, but the bill will undoubtedly pass in some shape, though what that shape is, appeareth not at this writing. The majority of Senators seem determined to make a record on the question before it becomes a law.

The various investigations go bravely on. The Springer Committee is still deep in the Department of Justice revelations and the crop of information promises finely. This week's work may have some influence on the North Carolina marshalship contest, as Mr. Douglas is faring badly in the investigation. Fraud, though, seems never to deter the Republican party from a quiet and steady pursuit of its plans, and apparently makes little difference to the great mass of voters of that party.

The Danville Committee are still endeavoring to prove an absurdity. Mr. Sherman has a little bill pending to have $10,000 added to the Republican campaign fund. He is modest enough to call it an appropriation to continue the Danville investigation, but as that is merely an inquiry into a breach of the peace, of which the proper courts have already taken cognizance, it is merely an appeal to Northern passion. The hardest and unkindest cut of all was the testimony of Readjuster Judge Blackwell this week, who said, in his opinion—and he had pronounced on it judicially—it was merely a riot unpremeditated and pertained exclusively to the courts of Virginia. That was all.

The advocates of the policy of retaliation towards Germany probably feel themselves strengthened by Bismarck's action relative to the Lasker resolutions. Though the Administration and Congress have accepted very tamely the slap in the mouth from the German chancellor, beyond doubt some attention ought to be paid to it. But it should not be retaliation. Retaliation is foolishness. You may quit eating, to spite your butcher, but it is not profitable. It may be plucky, but it is not wise. The recall of Minister Sargent has been urged, but it is not at all likely that any step so positive will be taken.

The Greeley relief expedition has, at length, been arranged and will soon go on its journey. England kindly furnished us one vessel fitted for the expedition—seeing probably that our navy was deplorably insufficient—and the detail will soon be completed. By-the-way, the action of the iron-clad, republican-nihilist, Finerty, of Illinois, was something to be admired. On a motion to return thanks to England for the ship Alert, he objected and made some of his usual nonsensical remarks. Such men as he and Rossa do more injury to Ireland's cause than the arguments of all the Tories in England.

Some criticisms have appeared in the State papers relative to the non-action of the N. C. delegation on the Internal Revenue question. These criticisms are wide of the mark and unjust. Four bills by four members of the delegation, are now before committees; three in the House and one in the Senate. The prospect for the passage of any of these bills, however, it must be confessed, is not very bright. But the persistent representations of our delegation as to the evils and iniquities of the system in North Carolina have made an impression upon Congress that will undoubtedly result in important changes in the law. Most likely House bill 2182 will be passed with some amendments. Its provisions are very important. It places the collection of both Internal Revenue and Customs duties under control of one department, the head of which is called the Commissioner of Taxes. It abolishes all the district collectors and makes a collection district of each State and Territory. It likewise abolishes distillery warehouses and provides for a limited number of what are to be called Special bonded Warehouses, with the method of depositing and withdrawing spirits therefrom, bonds to be given, etc.; it continues in force the existing law relating to the distillation of fruit and provides that all grain distilleries consuming five bushels or less per day shall be operated as fruit distilleries now are. It further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exempt all distilleries of grain from the operations of the present law which consume twenty bushels or less per day, in his discretion. The effect of the passage of this law would be to dispense altogether with store-keepers at distilleries of five bushels capacity and at all distilleries as high as twenty bushel capacity if the Secretary shall so direct. It would also dispense with a large number of general store-keepers. It reduces the pay of these store-keepers to small distilleries to two dollars per day, and forbids that any one shall be appointed, commissioned or allowed to remain in commission except such as are actually in performance of duty. I am reliably informed that this bill will be favorably reported by the Ways and Means. This is not all we want in North Carolina, but would afford us relief from a large number of insolent officials; would check the bribing of young men by supernumerary commissions, and better than all would give our people an assurance that the Democracy in Congress were at last going to work in the right direction.

The National Democratic Committee has been in session here for the last two or three days, and, as you have learned before the receipt of this letter, have determined on Chicago as the place for holding the Presidential Convention. Everybody is satisfied with time and place. No political significance is attached to the choice. It was not made in the interests or against the interests of any candidate.

ENTERPRISE IN MOORE.—Messrs. A. F. Page & Son at Blue's Crossing, inform the Raleigh *News and Observer* that their narrow-gauge R. R. is a 38 inch gauge and is now three miles long, from their mills into the great pine forest and will be extended. They own two locomotives, besides cars, &c. The road will eventually become a feeder of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-line.

A NEW EDITION OF GENERAL GRIMES'S "WAR LETTERS."—Gen. Bryan Grimes' "War Letters" have been revised, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and a new edition is now being published for the benefit of the orphan asylum. Alfred Williams & Co. are the publishers, and the book will be for sale on the 15th inst.

AN EXAMPLE FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—Reidsville, says the Henderson *Gold Leaf*, has bought a forty-six hundred dollar fire engine, and will soon vote an appropriation to have her streets nicely paved.

The Cyclone.

Details from the track of the cyclone which occurred in this State the night of the 19th, make it even worse than at first reported. After passing through Darlington in South Carolina, where four persons were killed and 50 houses blown down, the storm entered the State at Polkton, in Anson county, on the Carolina Central Railroad. The wind then moved east, and destroyed everything in its path. It struck the suburbs of Rockingham, and blew down houses and trees. The air was full of fence-rails and timber of all kinds. Here 23 persons were killed and 18 were wounded, some of whom will die. Wednesday night 20 of the dead were lying in the Court House at Rockingham. From here the storm passed on nine miles, and blew down McDonald's mills. The mill stones were found 50 yards from where the house stood. Lilesville, in the county, was struck, and several negroes were killed. A woman was found dead in a swamp with her babe on her breast alive. Six dead bodies were found near Lillington, Harnett county. The track appears to have been through Union, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Richmond, Moore, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Johnston, Sampson, Nash, and Edgecombe. In Johnston the track was 400 yards wide, and in this space everything was swept from off the face of the earth as if by fire. Several persons are reported injured, but no one is known to have been killed in Johnston county. At Polkton, barns, gin houses and out-houses were blown down; the dwelling of Mr. Patrick Gray was also blown down, and his wife was killed.

On the plantation of William Little, who lives near Ansonville, 28 houses were destroyed. At Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, two churches and a number of other buildings were blown down and two children were killed. Among the killed at Rockingham are Richard Dawkins and child and a Mrs. Watson. Mr. Sandford, a young man, had his leg broken. The worst of the cyclone was at Rockingham. Those who were on the edge say that all was over in two or three minutes. Everything was destroyed and the people were killed and wounded in that short time. Fragments of houses only remained. The largest trees were torn up by the roots and the ground was covered with broken timber. Many people were killed and wounded by flying timbers. A young lady, when the house began to rock, ran out and was instantly killed by being pierced through by a flying fence rail. Men who have been to Philadelphia Church say that the scene of disaster is worse than a battle-field.

After the wind had passed the rain fell in torrents. When the rain had nearly ceased, hail-stones of extraordinary size fell in great quantities. Horses, mules, and cattle were killed by scores. Near Wadesboro, barns and houses were destroyed and six persons were killed.

Rockingham seems to have suffered more than any other point in this State. The centre of the storm struck the outskirts of the town with such sudden fury that people were unable to escape from their houses. Buildings were blown into fragments. Some bodies were found under the timbers; others were carried by the wind 150 to 200 yards. The bodies of the victims were terribly bruised and cut, presenting a ghastly appearance. The force of the wind was such that two mill-stones were moved 100 feet. Chickens and birds were found picked clean, except the feathers on their heads; the largest trees were uprooted, and smaller ones had all the bark stripped from their trunks. The killed and wounded belong almost exclusively to the poorer classes, and there will be suffering and destitution among the survivors. Already 23 dead bodies have been found in Richmond County, near Rockingham and Hamlet.

IN GEORGIA.—Information received at Atlanta from Grassy Knob shows that 20 persons were killed by the recent cyclone within a distance of three miles of that place. Many others who were wounded are not expected to live.

IN MISSISSIPPI.—The country about Vicksburg was visited by a very severe cyclone, which wrecked many houses on neighboring plantations, besides sinking several small steamboats. It blew at a rate of 68 miles per hour at a point 75 miles north of Vicksburg.

In South Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb'y 21, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The tornado of Tuesday night the 19th, was the theme of conversation yesterday throughout South Carolina.

The writer was at Abbeville Tuesday night where no serious damage was done, and yesterday noon left for Greenwood. At Greenwood it was learned through travelers, (no news could be had by telegraph as the wires were all down) that the villages of Bradley and Chappell's were destroyed. Bradley is on the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, (a new road) between Augusta and Greenwood, fifteen miles distant from Greenwood.

The accounts of the destruction of Chappell's I thought, as did others, were much exaggerated. To-day I went there. The destruction is so complete it baffles description. Before the tornado struck it Chappell's was a place with three stores, three warehouses, an old railroad depot and a new depot nearly completed. Every building was blown away, and, singular to say, not a whole board that had been a part of any of the buildings can be found, nor have there been found any two pieces of board yet fastened together. Hundreds yesterday and to-day went to view the ruins. Pieces of the buildings are strewn for miles through the country. The goods that were in the stores are as badly scattered. Articles of merchandise from Mr. G. T. Reid's stock, one of the merchants of Chappell's, have been found three miles away. Six freight cars, some of them loaded with heavy groceries, were hurled thirty to forty yards from the railroad track, and the door of one freight car was found half a mile from the track. At Chappell's there are no dwellings, the merchants having their residences some two miles away as the place is in an unhealthy location. One clerk was killed outright, and several others who slept in the stores have broken limbs, and are otherwise badly injured. The track of the tornado by measurement at Chappell's was four hundred yards wide. Trees of every size were either blown from the roots or broken at the trunk.

After seeing Chappell's I have no desire to view the ruins of Bradley's, all the buildings at which place, including a church, were destroyed and four persons killed. I hear of a good many country churches and residences destroyed in Abbeville and Newberry counties, where many families were killed or have broken limbs, and horses, mules and cattle without number killed. W. S. PRIOR.

In Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Feb'y 25, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—The cyclone that passed one mile north of here last Tuesday night, commenced doing the most damage in this county at Mrs. Atkins's. Then, at ex-Sheriff Grady's, damaged out-houses, grove, &c. Passing on to Andy Royals, (colored), it tore his house down. Crossing Cape Fear River on Calvin Vestal's farm, it blew down a tenant's house, occupied by J. A. McDonald—none of whose family, however, were seriously hurt. Thence to W. F. Matthew's, blowing his house down, who, with his wife and child, was fortunately off at a neighbor's house out of the storm. Thence to Arch. Matthews's and his son Bryant's, whose houses were destroyed. Mrs. Mily Johnson's house was blown down, but she was not seriously hurt. Thence to Reuben Matthews, Sr., who was at Raleigh. His houses all destroyed, and his wife killed. Merret Overby, wife and two children, who were living in one of Mr. Matthews's houses, were killed. Thence to Mr. Hockaday's and Mrs. McLeod's, doing considerable damage, on to Arch. Stewart's whose house was destroyed. Thence to C. C. Barbee's mill on Black River, crossing the old stage road at John Adams's and W. A. Williams's—considerable damage being done there.

Harnett Superior Court convened Monday, 18th February, His Honor, Judge Phillips, presiding. Judge Phillips dispatched business very satisfactorily. There were three colored persons sent to the penitentiary for larceny.

State vs. Daniel Lucas, for murder, was taken up on Thursday—Mr. Solicitor McIver for the State, and Messrs. W. A. Guthrie, H. McD. Robinson, D. H. McLean, W. E. Murchison and O. J. Spears for defendant. On Saturday morning, after being out twenty-four hours, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. S.

Mrs. Mary Clark Gaines, a noble little and now very old woman, after winning one-half or thereabouts of New Orleans after fifty years' litigation to get her property, is living in Washington in almost straitened circumstances. She lives in furnished rooms and supports herself, her daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, on the $60 a month pension she receives as widow of Gen. Gaines.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Charity—Gentle Charity's Sake.

While winter cold rules everything, it is almost like a ray of summer sunshine of the incalculable heap of good (never to be known by mortal ken on this earth) that is done daily and hourly in the city of New Orleans, La., by the far-famed Charity Hospital, maintained by the Spaniard, the French, the American, the Confederate State, and now more active in its mission of good than ever, sustained by the royal bonus of $1,000,000 paid for its franchises by the Louisiana State Lottery, the next (the 166th) Monthly Drawing of which will occur on March 11, 1884, and of which M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., will give all information.

MOTHER, THINK OF THE BATTLE THAT is being waged by worms against the life of your child. There is no night of rest with them; they fight to kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will annihilate them. Only 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

BARB WIRE.

We are Agents for the Celebrated Patent two and four point Barb Wire.

If you are going to repair or build your fences why not do it well?

If you will call at

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE

you can get a pamphlet, which if you read carefully, we feel confident will convince you of the advantages of a Barb Wire Fence.

It costs nothing to be informed of the merits and advantages of

BARB WIRE FENCING

At

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay St.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

WANTED.

100 GOOD QUARRY HANDS for Government Work at Keystone Quarries, on Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Wilmington, N. C.
ROSS & LARA,
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

Fifty Years.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Jewelers & Watchmakers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

WHAT IS CORALINE?

It is composed of a bundle of stiff and very elastic fibres like bristles, tightly bound with strong thread.

Many corsets boned with cord, jute, hemp, tampico, or manilla, are sold on the reputation of ours, claiming to be "just the same as Coraline," or "as good as Coraline." These imitations depend for their stiffness upon the starch or sizing which they contain, and in a fews days this is gone, and the corset is worthless. Coraline contains no sizing of any kind, but its stiffness exists in the natural fibre and is permanent.

The genuine Coraline corsets give honest value and perfect satisfaction. Imitations are a fraud and are dear at any price.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
Sole Agent for Patentees and Manufacturers.
Feb'y 27, 1884 1t

FOR RENT.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to us, on February 5th, 1884, by A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at Manchester, Cumberland County, on Thursday, March 13th, 1884, RENT at Public Auction, for the turpentine season, the following property lying between Manchester and Spout Springs and extending around the latter place, viz:

24,000 Turpentine Boxes worked 3 years.
70,000 worked 4 years.
59,000 " 5 "
70,000 " 6 "
20,000 " 7 "
40,000 " 8 "

In all about TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND (283,000) boxes.

The terms of the rent will be cash, and the lessees will be expected to exercise reasonable precautions for the protection of the trees against fire.

At the same time and place, the sale of the horses, mules, wagons, &c., will be had.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56-3t

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Harnett County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of James C. Surles, dec'd, in Averasboro Township, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (706) seven hundred and sixty-six acres of Land belonging to the estate of said James C. Surles, dec'd, subject to the widow's dower, adjoining the lands of G. R. Hodges, Henry Pope, Annie J. Jackson and others.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, balance on six months' credit; title to be retained until all the purchase money be paid; the deferred payments to be secured by note with good personal security.

DANIEL STEWART,
Adm'r of James C Surles, dec'd.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 56ts

GENERAL OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb'y 25, 1884.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

ON and after March 1st there will be no out-door collection of *local freight* at Fayetteville, but the freight must be paid the same as through freight to W. E. Kyle, Agent, on *shipment* and *delivery*.

Freight cannot be received and sent after 2:30 P. M.

By order of President.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y,
in charge of Freight and Passenger Department.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 1t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.
A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

WANTED.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for the September No., 1875, of the SOUTHERN MAGAZINE, published by Turnbull & Co., Baltimore, and for the January, February and March Nos., 1869, of the same (then called the NEW ECLECTIC)—delivered at THIS OFFICE.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56 2t

I HOPE

ALL persons owing me will call and pay their accounts, as I am in hopes of reopening and need the money to do so with.

I can be found in the rear of McNeill & Co's Music Store. Call early and oblige

J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-2t

HOUSE-BUILDING.

PARTIES desiring to have houses built will do well to call on or address the undersigned. For further information and reference call at A. S. Huske & Co's.

R. W. BROOKS,
Manchester, N. C.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and **BUILDING LIME**. Also **CARBO-PHOSPHATE** or **PHOSPHATIC LIME**.

Send for Circular. Address

FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE UNUSUALLY LARGE, EARLY Demand for Buist Garden Seeds at Sedberry's, has convinced him that his seed motto (new and fresh or none) is being generally understood by the citizens of this and adjoining counties.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 81y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,.....FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
DANIEL STEWART—Land Sale.
MRS. DYE—New Spring Styles.
JOHN M. ROSE—Freight Notice.
A. GARRASON—Fresh Groceries.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Barb Wire.
DR. J. A. HODGES—Professional Card.
FRANK W. THORNTON—What is Curaline?
N. W. RAY, H. McD. ROBINSON—For Rent.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Judge MacRae left on Saturday for Charlotte. He is holding court in the 6th District.

Many friends were glad to welcome Col. Kenneth Murchison, of New York, and Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, who have been guests of Mr. Jno. D. Williams for a week past.

LENTEN SEASON.—To-day is Ash Wednesday, and the commencement of the season of forty days called Lent. Services will be held in St. John's Episcopal church every day during Lent—on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 P. M., and on other days only at 5 P. M.

RELIGIOUS.—On Sunday last Rev. Wm. R. Wetmore from Lincolnton, N. C., preached in St. John's Episcopal church here. We hear his sermon spoken of in words of high praise. Rev. Dr. Huske went out to Rockfish and held services there on that day. Mr. Wetmore also preached to the colored people at St. Joseph's church in the afternoon.

DIED—In this town, on Monday morning last, Mrs. HELEN E. BIRDSALL, aged about 84 years. Mrs. Birdsall was Miss Barcliffe, who came from the neighborhood of Edenton, and the relict of Stephen Birdsall, who was, many years ago, a large merchant in Raleigh, and was also a member of the firm of Stuart, Birdsall & Co., who did business here a half century ago. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was for many years a helpless invalid.

CORRECTION.—Last week we stated that Mr. C. W. Hart had been appointed superintendent of the telegraph office at this place. This was a mistake. Mr. Hart was here only for a few days. Mr. J. P. Pemberton from Richmond, Va., is superintendent of this office. We understand that Mr. Pemberton is a fine operator, having had three years experience in the business.

TO WELCOME THE CROFTERS.—Our friend Sandy McArthur has been daily expecting to leave here, and, in company with Mr. Cooley, to go to Norfolk to meet the expected colony of Scotch Highlanders. There is some doubt as to the vessel on which they sailed, and the time of its sailing. So he holds himself in readiness. Mr. McArthur speaks Gaelic fluently, and will act as interpreter for the new comers.

If he be a fair specimen of the Scotch Highlanders of to-day we may well welcome them, for no truer man than he exists. By his indefatigable industry and his strict integrity he has acquired wealth—and, better, the favor and good will of all.

THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Workmen are busily preparing three floors of that portion of the Dobbin House East of the main entrance, for the Union Home and Hospital. In this part of the building is a large apartment on the first floor—originally, say in 1850, Booth's hardware store—and there are four large rooms above in each of the two upper stories. Attention is also being given to the cellar; and when the work is completed, the society will be admirably prepared for its beneficent undertaking.

We are requested to state that members, or those who desire to become members, will find envelopes at any one of the drug stores, through which it is hoped the three first payments may be made by March 1st.

DRUMMING THE NEW TERRITORY.—In mentioning, last week, the enterprise exhibited by one of our grocery firms in sending a pioneer exploring expedition up the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, we had in mind those dealers in heavy goods whose business is made possible of extension in the new territory by new railway facilities. Of those who deal in lighter goods, in which freight represents but a small per centage of value, Mr. F. W. Thornton has for years canvassed all the territory mentioned, which is old to him, through a regularly licensed drummer; and his wholesale house enjoys a large trade among the dealers of that section.

Let all our merchants follow the example of the enterprising firms alluded to, and they will quickly find their reward. Take a hint from the item at the foot of the second column on the 1st page of this issue.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW ROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.—We saw on our streets last week several gentlemen from Shoe Heel and other points in Robeson county who come to make their monthly settlement with the Paymaster of the C. F. & Y. V. Road. It is easy to see how we are already benefitted by this road, for these gentlemen were in the habit of visiting us only once in several years. Now they pay us monthly visits, and of course spend money when they come. We note, also, in Campbellton the erection of large cooper shops and the collection of quantities of staves. For what purpose, do you ask? Because the proprietors expect that, as the railroad penetrates the splendidly timbered country to the South of Fayetteville, vast quantities of naval stores now seeking other markets, or undeveloped, will be brought to Fayetteville and consume all the output of a score of cooper shops.

THE FESTIVAL.—On Friday night last Mrs. Banks held a festival at Fayetteville Hall which was very generally patronized by those who attended the Competitive Drill. It was a good idea, and we are glad to hear that Mrs. Banks was pleased with the receipts. Those who attended the festival were given a very nice supper for a moderate sum.

WIRE FENCING.—We notice that several of our enterprising farmers are making trials of the Barbed Wire fence. We believe this fence will answer all purposes, and it must prove much cheaper in a period of several years. The longest barbed wire fence we have seen lately is on the road-side of Mr. S. J. Talbirt's farm on the River road. It is a very formidable looking fence, and we believe will turn any stock that runs at large in our woods.

IN EIGHT MILES OF GREENSBORO.—The construction train of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway now runs to within eight miles of Greensboro. The track will be laid to Buffalo Creek just this side of Greensboro by Saturday, March 1st. Here two or three weeks will be consumed in building the bridge over this stream. The frame of the bridge has been prepared at a point on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, between Sanford and Hamlet, and the prepared timbers will be transported to Buffalo Creek, and put in place as rapidly as possible. Then, but a jump, and Fayetteville is once more in the world!

Contracts for building all the depots between Shoe Heel and Greensboro have been let—the work to be done at once.

150 hands will be at work on the Shoe Heel extension within the next 30 days.

A HANDSOME ENTERTAINMENT.—On Haymount last Wednesday evening at their elegant residence, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale gave a very handsome and pleasant entertainment to their niece, Miss Laura Wetmore, who is here visiting them from Livingston, Ala. All the young people of Fayetteville were invited, and with hardly a single exception all were present. Dancing was the order of the evening, but during the intervals some delightful music, both vocal and instrumental, was given by Miss Wetmore and the guests. At 12 o'clock supper was announced and the large party were ushered into the supper-room where awaited them such an elegant collation as would only do credit to the long established reputation of the hospitable host and hostess. About one o'clock the entertainment ceased, the young people, on parting, vieing with each other in thanks to the Dr. and his wife for their enjoyment.

WHITE—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday afternoon last, at Westlawn, the handsome residence of Mr. J. D. Williams, his accomplished daughter, Miss Isabel, was married to Mr. J. A. White, Superintendent of the Oxford and Henderson Railroad. Rev. H. G. Hill performed the ceremony, which was as impressive as the sacred rite is ever known to be at his hands, and as beautiful as the happy and luxurious home-life of Westlawn could make it. The attendants were Miss Kate Williams with Mr. R. S. White, and Miss Emma Murchison with Mr. J. K. White. A large number of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present. The bride and bridesmaids were dressed in white, and their costumes were *en regale* as well as *en regle*. The spacious and elegant parlours thrown *en suite*, were exquisitely decorated with evergreens and a profusion of hot-house plants; while, suspended from the wall, beneath which stood the wedded pair, was that pretty modern device, a floral bell made of orange blossoms from Florida, and seen here at its best.

The bride was the recipient of a great many presents, and such an array of handsome ones it has not been the good fortune of the writer ever before to have seen.

During the evening the guests were served with a wedding feast such as only the exquisite taste of the hostess, backed by an unlimited larder, could produce; and at eight o'clock the happy couple took their departure for New Orleans, where they have gone to attend the Mardi Gras. They were accompanied by many warm friends on a special train as far as Sanford.

Southward, Ho!

How the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway lays its foundations in the bowels of the earth—and spurs Mr. Oakman to set a-humming more looms and spindles at Rockfish—and fixes its face towards the Southern El Dorado.

On Friday last, February 22d, with a small party, the OBSERVER's reporter took the cars for Hope Mills to see the pretty village of Rockfish, and to satisfy the OBSERVER's and the public's curiosity as to the progress of the road southward. The trip is a short one, only some 8½ miles—but, being over a newly laid track, we expected a slow and jolting ride. In both of these respects we were disappointed, for the road is smooth and even—being laid with steel rails joined by the Fish bar—and the train glided as easily and as softly as if the road were an old one. We stopped at Hope Mill depot—if such it may be called, for as yet there is no building of any sort erected—to put off a few passengers, while the party of excursionists continued their journey to Big Rockfish. In a few minutes more we were in sight of the stockade and camps, newly erected for the convicts and officers in charge. These are situated near the banks of Big Rockfish, the tents being on the hill overlooking the stockade. The location is a healthy one, and near it is a fine spring of pure sandhill water. When we arrived, 12 o'clock, the convicts and all were at dinner, but soon thereafter the whole force were marched out to unload the cars of rock and to continue their work on the road. We were particularly struck with their healthy looks.

Big Rockfish, over which Capt. Walton is now building a bridge, would elsewhere, from its size, be termed a river. It is a bold, deep, swift stream, with high banks, down which the lumbermen float their timber, preparatory to rafting on the Cape Fear to Wilmington. Right here, at the railroad crossing, the stream forms an elbow, and the current is exceedingly swift and would be difficult to cross in a boat. A flat built for the pile driver, lies in mid-stream, and by means of plank to either shore we crossed over to see the pile driver do its work. Mr. S. J. Walton, the Superintendent of the work, soon put all in motion. The little engine began to puff and blow, the men to take hold of the ropes and chains—and soon a large piece of timber, nearly 15 inches in diameter and 30 feet long, was by the force of the engine (16-horse power) quickly raised aloft and placed in position ready to receive the blows of the ponderous hammer, (over 2000 lbs. in weight). In less than 20 minutes, this huge pile was forced by continued pounding fifteen feet into solid earth—so solid indeed that we saw the 2000-pound hammer rebound fully four inches. While there (less than an hour) we witnessed two of these piles driven in.

Mr. Walton told us that by Tuesday, 26th, he would complete the pile driving, and then turn his force to the completion of the bridge—the timbers are now ready, all fitted and ready to be placed—and that in a fortnight the cars would pass over.

Turning to see what the convicts were doing, we found them busy shoveling dirt, excavating and filling in. These men are under the command of Mr. T. W. Gilmer, an intelligent and efficient officer, who has had much experience since the war in railroad building, as his admirable method quickly manifests. The work before him is now comparatively easy, and under his driving superintendence, unless some unforeseen impediment arises, the citizens of Shoe Heel will soon hear the whistles of our engines.

We made a short stop on the way back to town, at Rockfish. The factory is not at work. Operations have been suspended to put in a new wheel, the old having proved insufficient, and we learn that Mr. Oakman, the superintendent, is putting in looms for the manufacture of cloth. A dye-house is to be added, so that plaids may be made, and the condition of things generally is to be greatly improved. Mr. Oakman is not only a man of fine taste, but of great energy withal, and he will leave no stone unturned to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the day.

The short stop left us time only for a peep into the pretty Episcopal church and to observed that two or three new buildings were going up and that the village had a thrifty look.

The last piling at Big Rockfish was completed yesterday.

The 22d in Fayetteville.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.—Last Friday evening, Washington's Birthday, Williams Hall presented a brilliant scene—the occasion being a competitive drill by the two platoons of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. More than five hundred guests were assembled to witness the drilling. At the tap of the drum the two platoons of twenty men each fell in promptly, and were marched around the Hall several times as a company. They were then divided, the first platoon drilling first. Maj. McKethan gave the commands for both platoons, and Orderly Serg't J. C. Huske, Jr., and second Serg't R. G. Haigh, acted with both. Each platoon was allowed twenty minutes to drill. The judges were Maj. Wright Huske, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Capt. A. B. Williams, Capt. W. E. Kyle and Capt. D. H. Ray. The drilling was the finest we have ever seen by a volunteer company; and, after a hard fought struggle, the judges decided that the second platoon had won the victory. The congratulatory address was then delivered by Mr. J. R. Myrover, and a handsome and finished speech it was. Each member of the successful platoon was presented with a beautiful silk badge trimmed with silver lace. These were received by Capt. Jno. A. McLauchlin, in a very graceful manner. After the badges were received, Capt. W. F. Campbell, of the first platoon, in most happy style, acknowledged the just decision of the judges, and warned the second of another contest.

Just before the company was disbanded shouts were heard, and immediately all eyes were turned to see Serg't Haigh "histed" upon the shoulders of three of his fellow soldiers and carried around the Hall amid deafening applause. No sooner was he dropped than private Tomlinson was served in the same way. Both these gentlemen have recently been married, and, as everybody knows, the newly-married pay thus the penalty in the "Ancient and Honorable."

After the military exercises were over, most of the guests dispersed, and the young people engaged in a military ball. The dancing was kept up till a late hour. This, also, was a pleasant entertainment. The young ladies looked lovely in the dance, and some of them wore very handsome costumes. We were glad to see several strangers on the floor. As our town readers will like to see a list of the names of the successful platoon, we give them below: Capt. J. A. McLauchlin, Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Serg't L. H. McLauchlin, Serg't T. H. Maultsby, Corp'l W. C. McDuffie, Jr., B. R. Huske, J. H. Davis, B. F. Beasley, A. V. Maultsby, R. M. Prior, H. M. Roberts, W. W. Huske, J. R. McNeill, J. F. Johnson, C. L. Campbell, C. W. Huske, H. G. Myrover, A. H. Watson, W. J. Smith, J. P. Monroe, Jno. B. Huske, J. C. Haigh, Jr.

STREET PARADE OF THE LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY ON THE 22D.—The parade of the LaFayette Light Infantry was one of the incidents of the day. They wore for the first time their new helmets, and presented a fine appearance. Their parade under command of Capt. W. S. Cook through the principal streets, executing many manœuvres which proved that their drilling had not been neglected, was a good sight for old soldiers; and their street firing was well done.

They are a soldierly set of men of splendid physique, and we regret that their ranks are not filled to the utmost limit. But we understand that the older or honorary members of this company, who are endeared to it by its honored record, are not only willing but anxious to come forward and aid in promoting its growth. Among other things they propose is a revival of the splendid Brass Band which was in former days its boast. We hope for the company's sake and for the sake of the old town, noted always for the number and character of its military organizations, that every encouragement may be given to it. Let each member do his best to place this noble company *in statu quo ante bellum*.

At the target firing by this company on the same day—the prize for the best average in three shots being a gold-headed came—Privates Ahearn, Depo, Byrd and Jordan tied; and, on shooting off the tie, private Depo won, making 14 out of a possible 15.

A beautiful instantaneous photograph by Peterson shows the LaFayette on parade on Person St.

THE REV. DR. W. H. MILBURN

Will feed the literary taste of our City at WILLIAMS HALL, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 10th, 11th and 12th of March, 1884.

BILL OF FARE:

Monday Night—General Stonewall Jackson.
Tuesday Night—Aaron Burr—the Rival Character of American History
Wednesday Night—Sargent Smith Prentiss—the American Star.

Tickets to be had at the Book Store and Door.

50 Cents.

Those fortunate enough to secure seats will ever remember with grateful appreciation "The Blind Man Eloquent."

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Miss Mary Brown; Cicero Bell; Chas Butler.
D—David Coleman; Hannah Cracklen; Wiley Cains.
E—Jno Evans; Herbry Elleate.
G—R E L Graham; J H Gerdins; W K Gerden.
H—G W Harrington; Alex Hodges; Mrs Amelia Horton; Ann J Harmon; R L Holland; T M Hamle; Mrs Clauda Holmes; Jiler Hatly; Carlinda Hardison.
J—Mrs Henriette Jeffett; Amos Jones; Cam Johnson; H F Jones; W F Jonson; Wiley Jones.
K—Martin Konce; Lundy Kirkland.
L—W L Lewis; Fredrick Lucas.
M—Geo Murphy, 2; Miss Joseph Monroe; A D Morrisey.
N—C B Newberry; Geo Newell.
P—Mariah Poor; W H Parker; Wm Powell; Saml Parker.
R—J E Rainer; D J Royester.
S—Daul Smith; Gus Smith; Jackson Smith; V N Smith; Frances Simpson.
T—Frank Terry.
W—Maj M Wright; Wm Webb; J M Williams; J B Williams; W H Williams; Jas West; Levina Wells; P A Whorlpeld; Mary J Wilson; Emma Wells; James White.
Mc—J McEachern; G A & H A McKay; Thos & Jno A McKay; George McKay.

Reveries of a Benedict—Fayetteville Now and Then.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., Feb. 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you for publication some reflections occasioned by my recent trip to Fayetteville. I boarded the train at Wadesboro, and there I met an old sweetheart of mine, and her grown daughter, *Epluribus Unum*, a reproduction of the mother's beauty and elegance, as she appeared to my enraptured vision in former days. As the pine trees fled by I indulged the serious reflection what would have been my fatherly cares and responsibilities if she had listened to the swan like utterances of my early youth—and I fell back into my seat, and wrapped myself up with considerable satisfaction and contentment. We reached Sanford in the morning about breakfast time, and I seated myself at the "merry go round," and as I had been instructed by Pope how "to shoot folly as it flies," I *fourehetted* the viands with considerable dexterity—*un bon seigneur* as good as at home. Here comes the train and off we go for Fayetteville. As we approached the city, places became familiar to me that I had not seen for many, many years. Through these woods I had followed the hounds and chased the fleeing deer—but alas! manly sports have given place to "filthy lucre," and now there are scarred trees, turpentine stills and saw mills in the old hunting grounds. "Once more upon my native heath," what feelings of pleasure mingled with sadness! where! oh where are the friends of my youth!

"Scattered like roses in bloom
Some at the —— some at the tomb."

Ah! here comes *one man*, yes, it is my old French teacher—what little of French I know I learned from him. How glad I am to grasp him by the hand. Time has scraped the top of his head and ploughed furrows into his cheeks and dimmed the lustre of his eye, but his heart is all right—*it* does not grow old—my friend I greet you—

"May you live a thousand years
and your shadow never grow less."

I hope my artist friend will pardon me for telling an anecdote, illustrating the French politeness which he acquired during his stay in *la belle Paris*. My friend on his return home opened an Atelier on Hay street. I went there on one occasion to see the paintings, followed by my pointer dog *Spot*. The dog went nosing round and showed his contempt for art and artist, by destroying the visual organ of a Venus, knocking the nose off an Adonis, and playing the devil with the Graces generally. I was too horrified to speak, but my artist friend only said, *Mon Dieu! le mauvais chien, le mauvais chien!* The only punishment I inflicted on the dog was to give him away to a friend to sleep with his children. That "dog had his day."

February 20—I was waked this morning by a knocking ("not a gentle rapping nor a tapping as of a raven at the door") in the stove room, and turned over in my luxurious couch, with the prospect of beef steak for breakfast, as tender as the hearts of the maidens of Fayetteville. When I went to the table "my dear," says I "where is the beef steak." "What steak?" "Why, I heard a pounding in the kitchen, and I thought"——"why," says my wife, with a smile, "the noise you heard proceeded from the mending of old shoes, substances almost as tough as steak or whit leather."

Oh! ever thus from childhood's hour
I've seen my fondest hopes decay, &c.

And I got no beef, that day.

I see you are reproducing the resolutions passed by the Legislature complimentary to Col. Starr and his command for the gallant defence of Kinston. Now I do not wish to detract from Col. Starr, or take one laurel leaf from his honored brow,

"He wore them well
And may he wear them long."

But I will say that I was in command of the forces at "Becton's old field," and engaged the enemy on their advance to Kinston, and as I have never seen celebrated in song or history that *memorable battle*, I now take this occasion to record it in the imperishable pages of the OBSERVER.

Could you but see what I have *seen*
And feel what I have felt—
March forth upon the dew'y *morn*
And smell what I have *smelt*.

Gun-powder, sir! gun-powder!!

I have been accused of precipitating the rebellion. I cannot see how this could be unless it is because I went with a party of secessionists to the village of Rockfish in 60—61, to urge upon that people the immediate necessity of bursting up the United States; but we were a "little too previous" and barely escaped a ducking in Rockfish creek. The Rockfish people soon became good Confederates, and some of them stood shoulder to shoulder with me at "Becton's old field."

There are mysteries of Fayetteville as well as "mysteries of Paris" that should be developed, and if my letters are received kindly I may write more. I promise to be brief. Not farewell, but *au revoir*.

CATO.

WHY NOT CUMBERLAND, HARNETT AND MOORE, ALSO?—Wake and Chatham, says the Durham *Recorder*, will in less than five years be regular fine yellow tobacco producing counties. They are destined to become two of the finest tobacco producing counties in the State. Why? Because they have soil that is admirably adapted to the growth of fine tobacco.

MARRIED.

JOHN—McNEILL—February 14, 1884, in Smith's township, Robeson county, N. C., by Rev. Hector McLean, HENRY M. JOHN and E. MARRION, daughter of Neill McNeill.

DIED.

McCORMICK—At her home, near Laurinburg, February 3d, 1884, MARY, wife of Duncan McCormick, and daughter of Alex. Calhoun, of Clio, S. C., aged 35 years.

McLAURIN—Near Jonesville, Simpson county, Miss., on the 31st of January last, D. A. McLAURIN, in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was born near Laurinburg, N. C., in the year 1815; when four years old his father, Daniel McLaurin, emigrated to Mississippi, where the family has lived continuously ever since. What changes and events have occurred since that time will never be told much less written. The greater part of Mississippi was then a territory and those hardy pioneers who braved everything in their travels thither, were men and women of no small courage.

Imagine, reader, now in the days of rail-roads and telegraphs those sterling Scotch Presbyterians, the McLaurins, McNairs, McInnises, McCollums, Malloys, Smiths, McDonalds and many others, from Robeson, Richmond, Cumberland and Moore counties, sixty years ago packing their small household goods in a covered two-wheel cart whilst their wives and children trudged along on foot going west in search of the promised land, encountering savages, wildernesses and hundreds of untold hardships; still such is the unvarnished history of many of the older people oft he West now rapidly disappearing.

The father of the deceased was of that hardy pioneer type who never knew the meaning of the word fail. Soon after the arrival of those people in Mississippi one of their first public acts was to build a church and to-day Hopewell church is one of the monuments of their labors.

Mr. D. A. McLaurin was a member of that church for 25 years, and his pew was never vacant, only whilst unavoidably absent. He left a large family and connection to mourn his death, for in him they had indeed a friend and counselor; but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for though he was an invalid and great sufferer for a long time before he was called, his faith in the promises was always strong, never doubting that "There remained a rest for the people of God." But our friend has gone to join the assembled host beyond the Jordan and to sing the praises of Him who said at the last—"It is finished—It is finished."

NEIGHBOR—IN THE PRESBYTERIAN.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	11@12
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	6@8
Sides,	11¼@12	Dry Salt,	10@0
Shoulders,	9¼@10	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	3¼@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD —	
BAGGING—	10¼@11¼	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3¼	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6¼@7
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@40
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	25@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12¼@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8¼@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12¼
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	1.00@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. B. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8½@9
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary.	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	31½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	92½@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales report of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.20 for Strained and 1.25 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Dr. J. A. HODGES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office, Horne's Drug Store.
Rooms at Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.
We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.
We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS.
Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 48tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 01tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tt

BACK HOME.

SEDBERRY wishes to inform the public that he has moved back to his old famous stand on the corner.
He now occupies two floors of the new McKethan building, where he extends a cordial invitation to everybody to call and make themselves at home.
He has fitted up a neat private office on the lower floor for Dr. McNeill where the Doctor may be found at all hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

FREE BRIDGE AT LAST!

To the People of Sampson, Duplin, Harnett and Johnston.

I WILL pay the bridge toll, to and fro, of every person in the above named counties, East of the Cape Fear, who will purchase $10 worth of goods from me during his or her visit to Fayetteville.
Thus, we have practically Free Bridge at last; and all who avail themselves of the offer will find the cheapest and best goods at rare bargains at

S. BRANDT'S,
Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.
Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*
I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Very Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

ABOUT 400 acres of land two to three miles from Fayetteville, immediately east from Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the lands of Evans, Culbreth, Cade, McCaskill and others, and known as "THE ELLIOT LAND," is for sale.
This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Cumberland County, is near to market, and is well timbered with Oak, Pine, Poplar, &c., and is easily drained.
This is a rare opportunity for persons wishing to buy farming land, the soil being very productive. N. W. RAY, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to
T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43-3m

Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undivided one-half interest of Cooper Malloy, deceased in the following tract of land, viz:
85 acres bought by said Cooper Malloy and the undersigned jointly from James Carter, adjoining the lands of Kelly Sessoms, John Everett, Wm. Hall and others, in Cedar Creek Township.
Terms of Sale:—One-fourth cash, the balance on six months credit; title retained as security for purchase money. WM. MALLOY,
Adm'r of Cooper Malloy.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4t

D. G. MacRAE,
AUCTIONEER.

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., with promptness.
Office No. 19, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-4teow

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON most earnestly asks those indebted to him to call and settle the same. He is *compelled* to close up all accounts past due. This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who owes him. So please call and settle without further delay. I never ask for money until it is needed.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

LANDRETH'S
Garden Seeds

are always reliable
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

Egypt.

The debate in the British Parliament upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government for its policy in Egypt—which was given in last week's OBSERVER—was resumed on Tuesday, 19th, and resulted in a victory for the Government, Mr. Gladstone being sustained by a majority of 49, the vote being 311 to 262.

On the arrival of General Gordon at Khartoum, the people addressed him as 'Sultan of the Soudan."

Addressing the people Gen. Gordon said: "I come without soldiers, but with God on my side, to redress evils. I will not fight with any weapons, but will mete out justice. There shall be no more Bashi-Bazouks."

The populace say that Gen. Gordon is giving them more than El Mahdi could give.

Gordon, who has been entrusted by the British Government with very great powers for the pacification of the Soudan, has issued a proclamation recognizing El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan.

Meanwhile, preparations are making for the relief of the besieged garrison of Tokar, and a relief expedition was to have gone forward from Suakim on Saturday.

The military council at Cairo has decided to leave 1,500 English soldiers at Suakim, sending 3,500 to Trinkitat. Admiral Hewett will make a simultaneous movement from Suakim, while Gen. Graham advances by the hill road from Trinkitat on Tokar.

OUTRAGES BY SECTIONS.—As John Sherman has seized upon outrages at the South for his own electioneering capital, why should not his rivals in the Senate, Logan or Edmunds, establish a similar pre-emption right to outrages at the North?

Look at the massacres on Long Island! Imagine Logan's eloquence rolling out through his sweeping black mustache, picturing the Meybee women, mother and daughter, in the hands of the strangler, their tongues, powerless to plead for mercy, lolling from their discolored lips and their eyes starting from their sockets!

Then the outrages on women! Phœbe Paulin in Jersey; Rose Ambler and Jennie Cramber in Connecticut; Ada Atkinson, who was cut to pieces by the brute Nelling, in Illinois; and a score of others within the past twelve months. To these may be added the wholesale butcheries, from that in Iowa, where four victims were slaughtered, down to yesterday's story from Illinois, describing the murder of Mr. J. L. Wilson and his invalid wife by robbers.

It might not be easy to prove political motives for these horrible Northern butcheries or to show that they are prompted by hatred of the negroes, especially as in many instances the murderers happen to have dark skins and the victims were white. But there would be no difficulty in insisting that they prove the North to be a section given up to lawlessness and barbarity. The fact that most of the atrocities remain unpunished and their perpetrators undetected would be quite sufficient Senatorial ground for denouncing the Northern authorities as in sympathy with ruffianism and bound to shield assassins.

Senators Logan and Edmunds may not avail themselves of our suggestion to transfer the Bloody-shirt business to the North in opposition to wily John. But just imagine how Senator Sherman and the little Virginian Repudiator would tear themselves to pieces with denunciatory adjectives if the awful budget of atrocities at the North during the past twelve months could be charged over to the South! The whole Senate would be broken up into Committees of Investigation, and the Presidential field of battle would be knee-deep in gore!

The unfortunate John Sherman seems destined, as the politicians say, to "get left." He was disappointed at the National Convention of 1880. The nomination in his own State last year did not fulfil his expectations. And now his Outrage Mill does not work as he desires.

An evening paper, which may be regarded as a sort of organ of the ex-Secretary, says:

Mr. Sherman admits that the Danville investigation does not show as conclusively as he had expected that the massacre was premeditated, but it has shown a great many things that are not creditable to the Southern system of civilization.

Marry, come up! Has the bloody shirt faded to this pale and sickly hue? Poor John's campaign investigation has only shown "a great many things that are not creditable to the Southern system of civilization!" Why, without journeying to Danville and Copiah County John might have found a great many things that are not creditable to the Northern system of civilization. There were the Meybee murders on Long Island and the Townsend assaults; the Paulin murder in New Jersey; the Jenny Cramer affair in Connecticut; the recent murder of a railroad conductor in Ohio, and the lynching of his murderers by a mob; the election frauds in Ohio in 1880 through which the Republicans carried the election and for which some of the hired tools went to the penitentiary. All of these are things "not creditable to the Northern system of civilization."

The bloody shirt is evidently doomed to be a failure, despite the recent Republican prediction that it was still good for two more Presidential elections.—*N. Y. World.*

WAYS OF THE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—Some two weeks ago, says the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, a party of revenue officers went to the residence of A. W. Pendergrass, near the Orange and Durham county line, and acted in a very unbecoming manner. Mr. Pendergrass was absent at the time, his wife and little children being alone. Mrs. Pendergrass and her little children were in the kitchen, when three men with guns cocked and presented rushed into the house, and without ceremony or giving any intimation of what their business was, commenced to tear up the floor in order to reach a potato cellar under the house. Mrs. Pendergrass and her children were terribly frightened. We direct the attention of the authorities to this outrageous proceeding and call upon them to have the matter investigated. The people will not long quietly submit to such high-handed measures.

"Poor ex-King Cetewayo," says the Philadelphia *Times* "has just died again—his first death this year."

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Old Stokes, says the Danbury *Reporter*, leads any county yet heard from, with Mr. John Tillottson, of Neatman, who is 6 feet 9 inches, and is not done growing yet.

In Shelby, a suit has just been determined about a rooster which has been in the courts until the costs of the suit have amounted to $100.

Jesse R. Wharton, Esq., of Guilford, has been appointed Deputy Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance in North Carolina.

A lady of this neighborhood, says the Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*, 84 years old showed her great granddaughter, with charming grace and vivacity, the "racquet" step of 70 years ago.

Our young townsmen, Messrs. Du Brutz and Fred. C. Poisson, leave to-morrow for San Francisco, California, it being their intention to settle somewhere in that remote locality. They carry with them the best wishes of their friends—says the Wilmington *Star* of the 20th.

By walking less than ten furlongs in one of the townships of Gaston county, says a correspondent of the Gastonia *Gazette*, we can hear the Welsh, French, German and English languages spoken, and a dialect of Alsace; also, the Greek and Latin are called in to make up the seven.

We hear, says the Wilmington *Review*, of the case of a colored man charged with bigamy before the criminal court, which has not yet been tried. In explanation of the offence the man states that he don't know whether it was a 'sardine' (ordained) minister or a 'locust' (local) preacher that performed his last marriage ceremony, but if it was a 'sardine' minister he wasn't a bigamy.

"Mr. Eugene Morehead left last evening for Birmingham, Ala., says the Durham *Plant* of the 20th." "He is President of a wealthy company that owns several rich iron mines near that place. He was joined at Hillsboro by our clever and talented friend, A. W. Graham, who is a large stockholder and director in the same company." The same paper mentions with regret the intention of Rev. E. N. Joyner, editor of the *Church Messenger*, to move from Durham to Charlotte, this week.

The Gastonia *Gazette* says that when the passenger train on the Narrow Gauge Road arrived at the switch about one-fourth of a mile from the depot, last Monday night, having on board several hungry passengers, some one called out "Gastonia! twenty minutes for supper," and before the conductor could say "Jack Robinson" a lot of passengers jumped off and rushed into a private house near the railroad and so frightened the proprietor that he went out at a back widow and never came to a halt till he had landed safe in a briar patch about 200 yards from home.

Speaking of the Lindley family, celebrated as nurserymen, the Pittsboro *Home* says that nearly all its members are engaged in the nursery business to a greater or less extent; but only a few of them are engaged in it exclusively. They are the most enterprising, successful and distinguished nurserymen perhaps in North Carolina. The family probably descended from the same progenitor from whom descended John Lindley, a distinguished botanists, born near Norwich in 1799 and whose father was a widely known nurseryman and was the author of "A guide to orchard and Kitchen Gardens."

The Buford House night before last, says the Charlotte *Observer*, gave lodging to a man and his wife, both of whom were deaf and dumb. They were to go off on on the 3 o'clock morning train, and at the proper time a porter went to their door and commenced pounding to wake them. As a matter of course there was no response, and as the door was locked, it became a serious question as to how to wake the slumbering couple. The porters held a consultation, and finally decided to hoist a small darkey to the transom and let him see what the prospect was for getting the couple on their feet. The darkey was duly hoisted, and putting his head and shoulders through the transom, struck a match. As he did so, one of the porters asked: "Do you see 'em?" but without replying the little darkey began kicking, lustily yelling, "Lemme down, lemme down, I tell you!" The flash of his match had waked the man, who, thinking that somebody was trying to break in on him, reached under his pillow and drew a frightful long revolver on the innocent little negro. He had cocked the weapon and was taking aim just as the little nig's head disappeared from the transom. The porter had a time of it getting the couple out, but finally made them understand what was wanted and got them to the depot just in time to catch the train.

As an educated, polished gentleman, the commander-in-chief of the archway of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., says the Durham *Plant*, has no superior; and his history is eventful. His name is James Atkinson, the son of a celebrated English botanist, Thomas Witlam Atkinson, who traveled seven years in Siberia, and afterwards published his travels. James (better known as uncle Jimmie) was born at Bradford, England, in 1835; was educated at Christ College, London, and after passing an examination at Chelsea was offered a commission in the service of the Queen, accepted a lieutentancy, and went out under Gen. Geo. Cathcart and fought against the Basutos, a tribe of the Caffres in South Africa, and there he acquitted himself with great credit, receiving two wounds. After the hostilities had ceased in Southern Africa and his wounds healed, he accepted a captaincy in the 18th Sepoys in the Bombay presidency in India, and filled the office which had been vacated by Capt. Burton, the great oriental traveler. After a residence of twelve months in Bombay he returned to England by way of the city of Cartoum, at the junction of the blue and white Niles, thence by way of Cairo, and thence to England, sailing through the Suez Canal. After a sojourn in England of a few years, he visited America and the Canadas in 1879, visiting, while here, the Niagara Falls and Alleghanies, and returned the same year to England. In 1883 he came again to America, and after landing in New York he received a dispatch from Baker Pasha in Egypt, who offered him a captaincy in the Egyptian service which he declined and wended his way to Durham, where he now resides, and fills to the highest satisfaction the position of "gate-keeper."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The last week in Congress has been neither an eventful nor interesting one.

The continued and distressing reports from the flooded sections have caused the passage of two bills of relief—appropriating respectively $200,000 and $300,000 to be used by the Secretary War in aid of the sufferers. While there is no shadow of constitutional authority for these appropriations, it seems to be established by precedent that the iron-bound rules of the constitution can be disregarded in cases of such sudden and extraordinary need. Sunset Cox voiced the sentiments of the Congress and the country when he said that although he could not give his head, he could and did give his heart and hand to that vote. However, any tampering with the constitution is a matter of very questionable propriety and is exceedingly dangerous.

Part of this week was taken up in discussing Spanish Land Claims. It appears that under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo by which was acquired a large territory from Mexico, a large portion of this territory was covered at the time by Spanish and Mexican Grants. These grants our Government was bound to respect, but many of them were indefinite in boundaries and location and others were thought to be fraudulent. The proposed legislation is a bill, from the committee on Private Land Claims, establishing a court and providing a method and a limited time for testing these titles and locating the claims. The discussion is still going on.

A matter of considerable importance is being treated by McPherson's Finance Bill in the Senate. Its object is relief, to some extent, against the unavoidable contraction of the currency caused by the falling due and discharging of Government bonds. This bill proposes to allow the banks to issue notes to the face value of their bond deposit.

Mr. Sherman wished to amend so as to allow the issuance of notes equal to the market value of the bonds. His amendment was incontinently slaughtered. Mr. Sherman, it will be remembered, is the great and consistent financier who at one session of Congress opposed and defeated a bill allowing the issue of 3 per cent bonds on the ground that they could not be floated, and next session introduced the same bill himself.

The sub committee on Privileges and Elections has been, this week, investigating the Danville riot. The investigation proves what everybody knew before—that there is no possible cause or excuse for governmental interference.

The long current of decisions in the Supreme Court has tended to establish that the recent amendments to the constitution forbidding discrimination on account of race, color, etc., denial of equal protection of the laws and right to vote, etc., had exclusive reference to State action. The last decision of the Supreme Court, still in manuscript, on the Civil Rights bill, expressly declares that these constitutional prohibitions relate only to State action, and in direct words excludes the doctrine that the U. S. Government can interfere in cases of mere individual violence or personal wrong-doing. All these must be left to the State authorities. It is true this investigation was vague, as stated in the preamble and resolution, under the idea that this was a case for governmental interference, but all the evidence introduced goes to show that it was merely a street row, only this and nothing more. The idea of its being a cold-blooded and premeditated massacre is as palpably absured as it is malicious. It is proved not to be a State action by the fact that all the State officers and the town officers of Danville were Readjusters, and a leading Readjuster M. C. is assisting Mr. Sherman in the prosecution.

The fight over Keogh's nomination still continues. Though the judiciary committee reported adversely, no action has been taken. The President is for him He seems to be willing to drop Wheeler, but insists on the confirmation of Keogh.

The noticeable fact in this contest is that the opposition to both Wheeler and Keogh is in the Republican ranks. The Democrats are playing hands off. It is strictly and purely a family row in the Republican party over the influence and patronage to be used in sending delegates to Chicago, and the President is determined to be head of the family.

The Skinner-Pool contest is at a standstill. As the committee has made no report, the matter is not decided. The committee will report favorably to Mr. Skinner—the chairman has been so ordered—but as the grounds of the report are vague and partially insufficient the action of the House cannot be certainly predicted. The drift of opinion seems, however, to be with Skinner.

The remarkable case of Chalmers vs. Manning, seems very little nearer a practical decision than it was last fall. The committee have made a *quasi* report which leaves the parties in *statu quo* as regards the seat. The possible determination of the House will be a refusal to seat either of the claimants.

The committee on Privileges and Elections is badly scattered. One sub-committee is established at New Orleans for the laudable purpose of manufacturing campaign documents. The action of this last committee in refusing to go to the "disturbed" districts in Mississippi was either a piece of arrant cowardice or worse, a hypocritical pretense of fear to "inflame the Northern heart." The first case is bad enough, but the last is an excuse unworthy of Johnny Davenport in his vilest days.

This seems to be a Congress of investigations. Mr. Springer's committee on Department of Justice, has as yet, made no report, but from all accounts some mighty interesting reading will be the outcome of it.

There is no likelihood of a discussion of the Morrison Tariff bill for two or three weeks to come. Mr. Randal has not declared his position.

The American hog has not yet been run out of the Senate.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has sent some packages of very choice tea to Mrs. Frelinghuysen (no connection of old or young Hyson) for the interest she has manifested in the Minister's baby. The compliment will continue, probably, by her receiving a photograph of the baby and making a return by a drawing of the tea.

N. C. Experiment Station.

ANALYSES AND RELATIVE VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1884.—I.

These reports will be issued once a week or as rapidly as the analyses are completed.

The relative valuations merely furnish a convenient method of summing up the results of the analysis and of comparing them. They are not designed to fix the price at which the article shall be sold. It is impossible to give any one set of figures which shall represent the commercial value of those ingredients over our extended territory and throughout the entire year.

Since the beginning of 1883 the prices of superphosphates and "ammoniates" have declined considerably, as is well known. We shall, therefore, use the following figures, as reasonably approximate, in calculating these relative valuations during 1884:

Available phosphoric acid... 9 cts per lb
Ammonia..... 20 cts per lb
Potash..... 6 cts per lb

The figures before the names are the numbers of the analyses.

2371. Sea Fowl Guano, manufactured by Bradley Fertlizing Co., Boston, Mass., sampled in the C. C. R. R. warehouse, Wilmington, Jan. 9th. Contains: Moisture 15 83, available phosphoric acid 9 68, ammonia 2 94, potash 1.89 per cent. Relative value $31.45 per 2,000 pounds.

2374. Farmers' Friend, Read & Co., 34 Beaver street, New York, sampled in the C. C. R. R. warehouse, Wilmington; Jan. 9th. Contains: Moisture 16.66, available phosphoric acid 8.51, ammonia 2.51, potash 1 88 per cent. Relative value $27.61 per 2,000 pounds.

2375. Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Jno. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled in the C. C R. R. warehouse, Wilmington, Jan. 9th. Contains: Moisture 11.53, available phosphoric acid 8.51, ammonia 2 68 per cent. Relative value $26.04 per 2,000 pounds.

2346. Lister's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Phosphate, Lister Bros., Newark, N. J., sampled at Raleigh, Jan. 2d, lot in hands of Rand & Barbee. Contains: Moisture 14.98, available phosphoric acid 11.62, ammonia 2.72, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $34 12.

2390. "Bos" Ammoniated Superphosphate, Wm. Davison & Co., Box 126 Baltimore, Md., sampled at Goldsboro, with B. M. Privet & Co., Jan. 14th. Contains: Moisture 13.14, available phosphoric acid 8 42, ammonia 2.44, potash 2 23 per cent. Relative commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $27.59.

2391. Stono Acid Phosphate, Stono Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled with Williamson & Upchurch, Raleigh, Jan. 18th. Contains: Moisture 15 00 available phosphoric acid 10.57, potash 1 82 per cent. Relative value per ton (2,000 pounds) $21.21.

2406. High Grade Acid Phosphate, Royster & Strudwick, Norfolk, Va., sampled at A. & N. R. R. warehouse, Morehead, City, Jan. 23d. Contains: Moisture 17.22, available phosphoric acid 12.11 per cent. Relative value per ton (2,000 pounds) $21.80.

2410. Lazaretto Acid Phosphate, L. Chemical Fertilizer Works, Baltimore, Md., sampled with M. T. Norris & Bro., Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29th. Contains: Moisture 16 01, available phosphoric acid 10.51, potash 2.14 per cent. Relative value $21.49 per ton (2,000 pounds).

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

POOR PEOPLE AT CHURCH.—Religion is not dead in England. It is not dying in England. Nor has the Established Church of England in the least lost its hold upon the reverence and affection of the people of England. Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock St. Paul's Cathedral was literally thronged in every inch of seeing or hearing room. There were, at a rough guess, from 10,000 to 15,000 souls under the earnest and scholarly voice of Canon Liddon. And who were these people, from what classes and conditions of society did they come? My answer is simple, comprehensive and accurate. They were all sorts of people and from all classes and conditions of society. Among the 2,000 people whom I saw standing I remarked men, women and youths who evidently belonged to the laboring and artisan classes, and in a chair two rows in front of where I sat I recognized Mr. Jas. Anthony Froude, and sitting near him was a young lady whom I took to be his daughter, as the illustrious historian and litterateur frequently referred to her Book of Common Prayer, as if to keep the order of service, which he outwardly followed and observed with signs of deepest devoutness.

It was refreshing to see poor people in a Christian church! One always sees such people in the churches of Great Britain and everywhere on the Continent. When Marshal MacMahon was President of the French Republic I remember to have seen him in St. Roch's Church in Paris at High Mass, kneeling upon his flag-bottomed chair, and next him a nurse in her pretty white cap—she as self-respecting as the great soldier and civilian. But, remember, I was just back in London from America. No doubt poor people do go to church in America. Of course they do. But it has been my misfortune—perhaps my shame—not to see them. I attended religious worship six Sundays the last fall in five different churches of three different denominations and in different parts of the United States, and on no occasion did I see a man, a woman or youth whom I took to be a laborer or an artisan, with the exception of one Sunday in a New England village. America is the exception to the rule in all Christendom.—*Robert L. Collier in the Chicago Tribune.*

NORTH CAROLINA SHAD IN NEW YORK.—With the coming of the North Carolina shad, which have appeared in fair quantities this week, the shad season is announced as "open." Up to the present time there have been but small consignments of an indifferent quality of these fish from Florida and Georgia. North Carolina shad more nearly approach the standard flavor than any shad from the South; the roe shad are fat and prime, weighing five or six pounds. They cost $2.50 each.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

In China the family physician is paid for the time he is not visiting his patients, hence Chinamen live to old age.

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

Valuable Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on terms to suit purchasers, my farm, with improvements, mill property and wooded land, lying on the Yadkin Road, about six miles west of Fayetteville.

The farm consists of about 75 acres of cleared land. The mill site and water power are very valuable, and the wooded land is covered with a heavy growth of round leaf black jack.

The whole tract consists of 400 acres, but will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers.

UNLESS sold at private sale this property will be offered to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 1st, 1884. Terms cash. Under the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y, No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, page 505.

For farther information call upon W. H. Carver on the premises, or C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville. C. W. BRADFOOT,
Att'y for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 22, 1884. 51ts

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AMEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16 1y

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never stales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884—166th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750		6 750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to			$165,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For farther information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

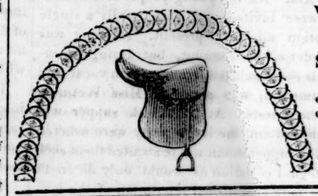
TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers,

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc.** If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

PATENTS

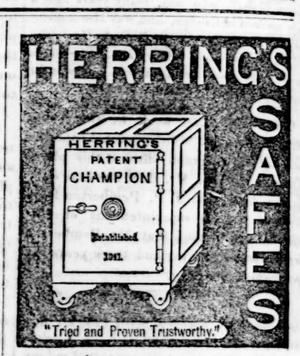
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

HERRING'S SAFES.



"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

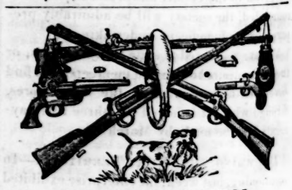
Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Organette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y